(LVIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2957.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1803.

BOMBAY, February 19.

ON Thursday last, a most dreadful and alarming fire broke out in our crowde and popular Bazar, the ravages of which, though it is not yet quite extinguished, it is impossible to relate:—The extent of the devastation may be somewhat conjectured by those who are acquainted with Bombay, when we say, that about three fourths of the Bazar are destroyed, including perhaps, 1000 houses, and when the nature of these dwellings is considered, having many families under one roof, the number of the unfortunate sufferers must be proportionally great.—We are at a loss to state with certainty where the fire originated—it is said to have been in a stable on the morning of Thursday, where some valuable horses became its first victims—unfortunately the wind continued rather high the whole day which increased the flames in the progress of its direction with astonishing rapidity, and so great and violent was the conflagration at sunset, that the destruction of every house in the Fort was to be apprehended—All the records and papers in the secretary's office were early removed, and the houses of business followed the example—indeed, every inhabitant, however remote, took the precaution to remove his furniture and effects.

Beyond the Bazar the flames extended to the king's barracks, which are mostly destroyed. The custom-house also is in ruins, proceeding from thence to the range of houses called the Tank Barracks where it was stopped by the prudent precaution of using artillery to beat down the contiguous buildings. During the whole continuance of this awful destruction every effort was used to oppose its progress, but the fury of the flames aided by the wind, rendered all attempts vain.

The utmost exertion to stop the progress of the flames proving of no avail, nothing remained but to allow it to take its course; every mind viewing in awful suspence the prospect which threatened to involve the garrison, and every soul within it, in one common ruin, from the course in which the wind drove the conflagration being in an immediate line with the arsenal; for however secure the magazines migh be from their construction, and in spite of the reliance all placed in the precautions which the established activity of the commissariate department, we were assured would adopt to provide against the impending destruction, one could not divest oneself from that serious contemplation which the dreadful crisis irresistably produced; for every hope to arrest the progress of the all destroying flames by any human means had been denied us, and our reliance depended upon the intervention of Providence alone; at about midnight this general gloom was dissipated—the wind abated, the conflagration visibly decreased in the quarter whence alone the danger threatened, and receding from the arsenal, every mind became calmed.

The honourable the governor, with that benevolence and humanity which distinguish his character, attended throughout the whole of the melancholy scene; with the gentlemen of his suite, giving every direction and assistance which could be suggested, and animating the exertions of others by his presence and example, until the hour of three the following morning, when the merciless progress of the conflagration subsided, and all appearance of further destruction ceased.

Vice-admiral Rainer whose humane zeal led him immediately to the spot, with all the captains and officers of his squadron, from whose active interference in assisting and directing the bold and spirited efforts of their crews, much of the wide spreading calamity was prevented: general Nicoll also attended and anxiously directed the exertions of the military to the same end; while every officer and gentleman of the settlement contributed their generous aid on this distressing occasion; and we are truly concerned to add that captain Mackintosh, of the country service, in conducting one of the engines to a particular spot with captains Elliot and Lane, was overwhelmed by a falling wall, which broke his leg and arm, but of his recovery we are truly rejoiced to hear there is the greatest hope. Some of the seamen we are also informed, have been buried in the ruins, but the particulars are not yet fully ascertained. Such was the active ardour displayed on the first alarm by the fire-bell and the beat of the drum, that every one flew to lend his assistance in extinguishing the flames, but the dryness of the season, the narrowness of the streets, and above all, the very combustible materials of which the houses in that quarter of the town are constructed, aided by a strong wind from the N. W. rendered all endeavours vain to stop the progress of the flames, though they succeeded in moderating their fury. We cannot pretend to describe the horror, dismay and consternation which pervaded the unhappy sufferers—thousands of poor natives, endeavouring to save their little property, were seen thronging in all directions, bewailing their unhappy fate, and thrown at once destitute of home and shelter, were obliged to seek the repose of exhausted nature, in the streets or fields.

The damages sustained by individuals, some of whom were opulent native merchants, cannot well be estimated. But we trust that this severe misfortune may induce greater precaution in the prevention of similar scenes, and what is more material, that it may tend to reconcile the natives to such arrangements respecting this extensive Bazar as shall the more effectually guard against the recurrence of so dreadful a calamity.

FLORENCE, June 20.

Our coast, and their harbours, especially Leghorn, are occupied by numerous corps of French troops. A demand, it is said, has been made of our government by the French of one million of Florentine livres, 3000 men, and the necessary arms and ammunition for them. As our city is unable to raise so great a sum, the senator, Seroni, has been deputed to wait on general Murat, to prevail on him not to insist on it.

An English squadron, with land troops, has arrived at Naples: its object is supposed to be, to take possession of the islands Procida, Capri, and Lichia. The garrison in Fort St. Elmo, has been reinforced.

NAPLES, June 25.

The French Italian army has been received in the Neapolitan territory, which it has entered, under the command of general St. Cyr, with every demonstration of friendship, and in strict conformity to the conditions of the treaty concluded between the French and the king of Naples before the French army evacuated Naples. The army is extending itself along all the coast, and occupies them together with the harbours.

HAGUE, June 20.

In three weeks we have sent four extra ambassadors to Paris; they were, however, not admitted to an audience, but sent back with contempt, and with threats if they returned, *that the dungeons of the temple were ready for their reception;* the impatience of the Corsican is as great as his suspicion; and he has written the most ridiculous, the most impertinent *orders* to our government, to recal our ambassador from England, and to force the English ambassador to quit Holland. All our arsenals, all our dock-yards, are now taken possession of by Frenchmen; all our naval, military, and commercial stores are put in requisition and registered to be at the disposal of France. The magazines and depots of military stores belonging to individuals are under French seals; and all arms whatever of armourers and individuals are registered, and cannot be disposed of without a written permission from general Desolles. All the ships in our harbours, all the schuits in our rivers, and even the boats in our canals, are registered to be in requisition: all our sailors and mariners are enrolled to be ready at a moment's notice, and their parishes, parents, and property are to answer for their absence or desertion.

Six of our most respectable citizens, who proposed to sign an address for the preservation of our neutrality, have been arrested by French soldiers, and carried away by French *spies*, to receive in French dungeons, the reward of Dutch patriotism. After the rolls of our municipality, 20,000 passes have been delivered this last fortnight for America, Russia, Denmark and Sweden, and 5000 more are demanded, which want of time has not permitted them to expedite.

In an ordinance of the French commander in chief, it is said, every person who speaks in favour of England, is to be punished as a spy; every person who speaks against France, is to be punished as a rebel; and any one presuming to speak against the first consul, is to be punished as a conspirator.

At the same time that we are suffering all the oppressions Frenchmen can inflict, and all the cruelties their Corsican sovereign can invent or command, we hear their boasts and their threats of what they intend to do when in England; and the following words were used by general Victor, at the table of one of our directors last week, "the English nation shall be dispersed round the globe like the tribes of Israel; Englishmen shall be found every where, but England no where." They talk of an army of England, of which Buonaparte is to be commander in chief; generals Belliard and Andreossi are to command the centre; Desfolles and Mortier the right wing; Murat and St. Clere the left wing; and talk of an invasion at the same time of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The French officers say, that 30,000 Frenchmen are at present in our country; but I know there are not so many; but on the Rhine, in Brabant, and in other neighbouring countries, there are collected 60,000 men. Our government has been forced to appoint general Victor commander of our troops, which are to be equipped, and to live at the expence of the Hanoverians, but for which we are to pay France more than it would cost us here.

An incorporation with France is now looked upon as the only termination of our sufferings; and if the report of the French generals can be depended on, such a measure will take place as soon as Russia has consented that the prince of Orange should get Hanover.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.

We cannot but congratulate our managers and the town, on the acquisition of so effective an actor as Mr. Cooper:—His performance of the remorseless tyrant Richard the Third on Saturday evening was truly analytical;—when he evinced a chastised judgement in delivering the *text* of his author, he gave to the *passion* all its native energy and force; throughout this arduous character we witnessed but few of those *lapses* which the fastidious refinement of the modern school has of late made too prominent. Mr. Cooper seeks not for *emphasis* to pourtray *particular* beauties in the scene, while the grand object, *passion*, remains obscured; he caught the leading characteristics of Richard throughout the various operations of his ruthless mind, with facility, and depicted them with the boldness of a master.—Richard is of that description of character which requires not only strong *mental*, but equally strong *bodily* powers—Mr. Cooper is happy in the possession of both; and we will venture to pronounce that since the days of Garrick, the English stage has not boasted a more perfect representative of this character. The town will be gratified to see him announced for a second time.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) July 30.

Thursday evening arrived at Port-Royal, the French schooner L'Oiseau, taken by the squadron cruising off St. Domingo. She brought dispatches for the admiral, and sailed again yesterday morning. Information is received by her, that the French admiral, with two sail of the line and a frigate, had left the Cape on the 25th inst. hoping to escape; that the Vanguard had captured one of the line of battle ships, called La Duquesne, and the Elephant was left engaged with the other ship, and several of the squadron were in chase of the frigate.

Yesterday morning his majesty's ship Vanguard, with her prize La Duquesne, of 74 guns, arrived at Port-Royal.

Before the Vanguard lost sight of the squadron, his majesty's ship Elephant was alongside the French admiral's ship, (a 74) and his majesty's ship Theseus was nearly up with them; there can be no doubt therefore of her being taken.

The French cartel schooner, Two Friends, from Port-au-Prince, in 6 days, also arrived yesterday at Port-Royal. We learn that she brings dispatches for his excellency the commander in chief, and a deputation from the principal planters and merchants at that place, who are instructed to endeavour to obtain permission for them to be received in this island, and offering to give possession of Port-au-Prince to our troops.

NEW-YORK, September 8.

We understand that Christopher Gore, Esquire, one of the commissioners of the United States, in London, will shortly embark for this country. Mr. Cabot, secretary of the board of commissioners, we learn, also intends returning to the United States.

The two messengers dispatched in search of the person suspected of embezzling the money from the Manhattan bank, returned yesterday. We understand they went as far as Albany, where they found that a person of the same name had taken a seat in the stage and departed for Poughkeepsie, but from the description, it was not the same. He was traced for about 70 miles to the northward.

Spain received from South-America, during the late short peace, no less than forty-nine millions of dollars in specie.

Elizur Goodrich, Esq; is elected by the freemen of New-Haven, mayor of that city.

The agent for the American claimants on the British government, for spoliated property, detentions, &c. received a large sum of the first instalments of the awards, on the 15th July.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.

Captain Collet informs, the utmost attention is paid to the rights of American seamen in London, for though there is the greatest demand for men, and the most rigorous press is carried on in that place, by that even landsmen are not spared, when they can get hold of them, yet whenever an American has been

taken in the general ſweep, and has afterwards produced his protection, or made it appear by other *ſubſtantial proof* that he is an American citizen, he has been liberated.

A letter from London, under date of July 22, ſays, "The zeal manifeſting itſelf among the middle claſſes of ſociety, in the capital, ever ſince the defence bill has been in progreſs through the houſe of commons, proves that heavy as our taxes are, and heavier as they will be, and enormous as is the national debt, when a foreign foe threatens to invade us, public virtue ſtill animates and pervades us. Beſides the meetings of counties and wards, ſocieties in London are holding meetings, and ſtriving with each other which ſhall do acts moſt meritorious for the general protection. The Phœnix and Globe Inſurance Companies propoſe to raiſe one hundred men each, to equip and train them at their own expence. The young noblemen and gentry at the weſt end of the town mean to raiſe a regiment of cavalry among themſelves, to conſiſt of one thouſand men, mounted on the beſt horſes, each member to be attended by a ſervant who is alſo to be mounted. But the moſt patriotic deed, was that of the meeting at Lloyd's, Brook Watſon, Eſq; in the chair, when £. 50,000 were ſubſcribed in leſs than half an hour. Several gentlemen ſubſcribed £. 1000 each. It is expected that 300,000 men will be raiſed out of the firſt claſs in the defence bill, viz. between 17 and 30 years of age."

In a poſtſcript to the above letter it is added, "Mr. Monroe, the American ambaſſador, arrived in town a few days ago from France.

"A report is current this morning, that the French have made an attempt on the iſland of Jerſey, and in the attempt have loſt 6000 men. I give it to you only as report."

The following explains the object for which the ſubſcription at Lloyd's was opened.

"*Reſolved*, That to give more effect and energy to the meaſures adopted by government for the defence of our liberties, our lives and property, to add weight to thoſe perſonal exertions, we are all readily diſpoſed to contribute. It behooves us to hold out every encouragement to our fellow-ſubjects, who may be in any way inſtrumental in repelling or annoying our implacable foe, and to prove to them that we are ready to drain both our purſes and our veins in the great cauſe which imperiouſly calls on us to unite the duties of loyalty and patriotiſm, with the ſtrongeſt efforts of zealous exertion.

Reſolved, That to animate the efforts of our defenders by ſea, and land, it is expedient to raiſe, by the patriotiſm of the community, at large, a ſuitable fund for their comfort and relief, for the purpoſe of aſſuaging the anguiſh of their wound, or palliating in ſome degree, the more weighty misfortune of the loſs of limbs—of alleviating the diſtreſs of the widow and orphan—of ſmoothing the brow of ſorrow for the fall of their deareſt relatives, the props of unhappy indigence or helpleſs age—and of granting pecuniary rewards, or honourable badges of diſtinction, for ſucceſsful exertions of valour or merit.

"*Reſolved*, That a ſubſcription, embracing all the objects in the foregoing reſolution, be now opened; and to ſet an example to the public bodies throughout the united kingdom and its dependencies, and to our fellow-ſubjects of every claſs and denomination, that, independently of our individual contributions, the ſum of twenty thouſand pounds three per cent. conſolidated annuities, part of the funded property of this ſociety, ſhall be appropriated to this purpoſe."

September 7.

Upwards of 500 Scotch emigrants have lately arrived in Nova-Scotia, from Scotland; and many more are expected; among whom is lord Selkirk, and family. They are principally farmers, of induſtrious habits, and correct morals.

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Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate New-York, to Dr. William Rogers, of this city.

"April 25th, 1803, off Sardinia—Early in the morning the gunner's mate had been returning the ſignal lanthorns into the gunner's ſtore-room, as uſual, and alſo the match which is kept burning during the night. He returned and the gunner went immediately down unto the cockpit, and it ſeems took a light into the ſtore-room, to ſee if every thing was properly ſecured, when from the ſnuff of the candle, or otherwiſe, fire was communicated to a conſiderable quantity of powder, upwards of an hundred weight. The exploſion took place preciſely at three o'clock, thoſe in the cockpit ſuffered beyond conception, though moſt of them have ſurvived it. The gunner, Morril, died the following night, and alſo a boy named Hamilton. Mr. Shults died in about 36 hours. Burrier, captain's clerk, died ſince our arrival here, (Malta). Dr. Weems is yet ill, though recovering faſt, as likewiſe Mr. Alexis, midſhipman, Kenedy, purſer's ſteward, M'Gee, marine. Mr. Lewis, midſhipman, and Mr. Iſrael well. The exploſion blew the gun deck and quarter deck hatches up—ſtarted the magazine, wardroom and cabin bedheads. Exertion alone ſaved us. The fire was extinguiſhed in one hour.

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Extract of a letter from a clergyman in the state of Tennessee to his friend in this city, dated August 3, 1803.

"For ſome time before I left home, there had been conſiderable attention to religion in parts of my charge, but no conſiderable bodily agitation. On the day I left home, at a ſociety for prayer, one of my young people became deeply impreſſed—his conſcience ſmote him, his knees thumped, and he fell into conſiderable bodily agitation—after this every different meeting was attended by Divine power—the meetings became more frequent, and crouded—a ſpirit of prayer was excited, while Zion travelled; the ſeed which had been long ſowed began to ſpring up, and bear fruit abundantly—Several during that week were deeply affected in mind, which had remarkable effect on the body—the bodily exerciſes were uniformly attended with ſerious convictions. The work in a ſhort time began to ſpread through my whole congregation, and extended to ſome others, and except an occaſional ſermon, they enjoyed none of the public means of grace. About two weeks before I got home, the ſacrament of the Supper was adminiſtered in a neighbouring church, which is in a ſtate of vacancy. Crowds attended from all quarters; ſolemnity prevailed, and many fell under the power of God. The people could not be prevailed on to leave the place of worſhip, day or night, but continued religious exerciſes without intermiſſion until late on Monday morning. Many were wounded by the arrows of Omnipotence, which have ſince been healed by his grace, and ſome received comfort, reſting on the merits of Chriſt. A number of my people attended, and the work increaſed conſiderably amongſt them. In this ſtate I found them on my arrival. Nothing could give them more ſatisfaction than the increaſed ardour and ſpirit of prayer, and the excited attention to the means of grace diſcovered among them. On the firſt Sabbath, the day after my arrival, ſoon after I began to ſpeak, the cries, agonies, and diſtreſs of the convicted drew my attention. Their bodies had all the appearance of convulſions—Their cries for mercy were moſt lamentable and earneſt—the whole aſſembly ſeemed intereſted in the concerns of eternity.

"Some very wild and thoughtleſs perſons were this day brought to be the ſubjects of the work. I had a great deal of converſation with perſons in exerciſe, and had ſufficient evidence that it was a work of God. Oh! how humble—how prayerful—how ſweetly did they commit themſelves to Jeſus!—and how anxiouſly did they deſire and pray for the ſalvation of a ſinful race. My houſe has been daily crowded with perſons either in exerciſes, or thoſe who complained of a hard heart.

"On Sabbath laſt I attended a ſacrament in a church about ten miles from home—the news of this extraordinary work had excited the curioſity of many, and a large concourſe of people attended. There were about three thouſand ſouls, and about one hundred waggons and carriages. They occupied a large encampment, and pitched their tents in a regular form. As the people collected on Friday, the exerciſes of praying and ſinging began, and continued without intermiſſion day and night, except when we were interrupted by the cries of the diſtreſſed, or burſts of joy of thoſe who had found relief for their ſouls, or the public preaching of the word: no ſerious ſpectators but would have ſaid, "this is the gate of Heaven." Upwards of half the aſſembly were under religious concern—above one third in bodily exerciſe, and a number of the moſt ſtout and wicked perſons in this part of the ſtate were brought to the ground, and made to cry for mercy, and earneſtly requeſt the prayers of Chriſtians in their behalf. A large number who had been before in diſtreſs, and ſome ſtruck during the occaſion, received comfort from the plan of ſalvation, and the moſt impreſſive joy ſhone in their countenances. Their ſweet ſatisfaction no pen can deſcribe: they ſeemed wrapped up in the glory of God. Many children, from ſeven to twelve, were engaged; and it was no rare thing to ſee ten or twelve of them by themſelves, in ſocial prayer, and all in deep exerciſes.

"About 700 perſons partook of the Lord's Supper; and many more would have done it, but they were ſo ſtruck with the hardneſs of their hearts, that they dare not approach.

"In all this large aſſembly, I do not believe there were ten perſons who converſed five minutes on any other topic but religion."

September 8.

The following is from captain Odlen, arrived at New-Caſtle, from Jeremie:

Auguſt 1, having all my buſineſs finiſhed, I intended to ſail in the evening, but about 10 o'clock the ſame day, a general embargo was laid on all the veſſels in the harbour, and the next evening the town was ſurrounded with not leſs than 6 or 8000 blacks. The general, finding, from his weak ſtate, that he could hold out no longer, determined to evacuate, which he did in the evening, after forcing as many troops on board of each veſſel as he could, allowing ſome of the inhabitants to go likewiſe. There were then lying at Jeremie, the brig Lily, of Philadelphia; ſchooner Montferat, of Baltimore, and the ſchooner Harmony, of New-York, two French veſſels, and one Spaniſh. About 12 o'clock in the night, the general went on board the Spaniſh veſſel, and gave orders to get under way for the Cape. The following day, the ——, ſloop of war and myſelf; the brig Lily; ſchooner Montferat and the two French veſſels, were ſent to Port-Royal, where we lay two days, and then received ten days proviſions, and ordered to ſail for St. Domingo, with all our troops on board. I ſtarted alone; what became of the other veſſels I cannot ſay: I ſtopped at St. Jago, but was not permitted to land there, and I was of courſe obliged to proceed for the Cape. I had on board forty-one ſoldiers, two women and ten or fifteen others. Sailed from the Cape 23d Auguſt.

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Intelligence of the ceſſion of Louiſiana to the United States reached Natchez on the 7th of Auguſt, and produced there univerſal demonſtrations of joy. At the intimation of the governor a general illumination of the town took place, and a volunteer company paraded and diſcharged twenty-two rounds. It arrived at New-Orleans about the 9th of the ſame month, where it was received by the American and *Spaniſh* inhabitants with equal ſatisfaction.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) Auguſt 23.

We underſtand that David Walker is elected to congreſs from the diſtrict ſouth of Green river. Walker and Mathew Lyon were the candidates.

CHARLESTON, Auguſt 28.

Arrived, ſchooner Betſey, Grant, Gonaives 17 days, bound to Norfolk.

The Betſey, Grant, was from Norfolk bound to Port-Republican. On her paſſage ſhe was taken by the brigands and carried into Gonaives; there captain Grant was permitted to ſell his cargo and purchaſe coffee. Some ſhort time before he was boarded by the brigands, the major part of the crew took to the boat, and left him and only one ſeaman on board, for fear of being killed; but they treated captain Grant very politely. There was a brig belonging to Charleſton alſo boarded by them, and carried into Petit Guave.—There was one French paſſenger on board whom they put inſtantly to death; and they were determined to kill every Frenchman they ſhould find on board of any veſſel that ſhould fall into their hands. The general in chief was good enough to give captain Grant three negro ſeamen to aſſiſt him in getting his veſſel to the United States, as he never heard of his boat and crew.

BALTIMORE, September 7.

Method of preserving fruit of different kinds, in a fresh state, about twelve months; for which a premium of ten guineas, was given, by the Dublin society, to Signior Ignatio Buonsegna.

It is neceſſary to pull the fruit two or three days before you begin the proceſs.

Take care not to bruiſe the fruit, and to pull them before they be quite ripe.

Spread them on a little clean ſtraw, to dry them. This is beſt done on a floor, leaving the window open to admit freſh air, ſo that all the moiſture on the ſkin of the fruit may be perfectly dried away.

Pears and apples take three days; ſtrawberries only twenty-four hours. Take the largeſt and faireſt fruit. Chooſe a common earthen jar, with a ſtopper of the ſame, which will fit cloſe. There muſt not be more than a pound (of ſtrawberries) in each jar.

The pears and apples, when ſorted and dried, muſt be wrapped up ſeparately, in ſoft wrapping paper. Twiſt it cloſely about the fruit. Then lay clean ſtraw at the bottom; and a layer of fruit; then a layer of ſtraw; and ſo on, till your veſſel be full: but you muſt not put more than a dozen in each jar: if more, the weight will bruiſe thoſe at the bottom.

Peaches and apricots are beſt ſtored up, wrapped each in ſoft paper, between the fruit, and alſo the layers. Grapes muſt be ſtored in the jar, with ſhred paper, which will keep one from touching the other, as much as poſſible. Five or ſix bunches are the moſt that ſhould be put into one jar; if they are not ſo many: for it is to be underſtood, that whenever you open a jar, you muſt uſe, that day, all the fruit that is in it.

Strawberries, as well as peaches, ſhould have ſhred paper under, and between them, in the place of ſtraw, which is only to be uſed for apples and pears. Put in the ſtrawberries and the paper layer by layer. When the jar is full, put on the ſtopper, and have it well luted round, ſo as perfectly to keep out the air. A compoſition of reſin or grafting wax, is beſt: let none of it get within the jar, which is to be placed in a temperate cellar. Be ſure to finiſh your proceſs in the laſt quarter of the moon.

Do not preſs the fruit; as any juice running out would ſpoil all below.

September 9.

A new and valuable styptic, which will stop bleeding even of the greatest blood vessel.

Take brandy or common ſpirits two ounces, Caſtile ſoap two drachms, pot-aſh one drachm; ſcrape the ſoap fine and diſſolve it in the brandy, then add the pot-aſh and mix it well together, and keep it cloſe in a phial—When you apply it, warm it in a veſſel and dip pledges of lint in it, and the blood will immediately congeal upon the application. It operates by coagulating the blood, both a conſiderable way within the veſſels, as well as the extravaſated blood, reſtraining at the ſame time the mouths of the veſſels. A few dreſſings of this medicine may be neceſſary if the wound is very deep, or when a limb is cut off.

Our late Vienna letters mention, that the emperor was on the eve of his departure for Lemburg: the archduke Charles is to hold the reins of government during his abſence. It is confidently ſtated, that his majeſty will have an interview with the emperor of Ruſſia previous to his return to Vienna.

[*London paper.*]

September 10.

Number of interments in the different burial grounds of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, in the month of August last.

Adults	112
Children	182

DISEASES.

Bilious fever 6, child-bed 2, conſumption 17, cholic 1, decay 5, dropſy 4, fever 5, fits 15, flux 1, gout in the ſtomach 2, hooping-cough 4, killed

lunacy 1, mortification 3, palsy 1, pleurisy 1, purging and vomiting 67, ſtill-born 2, teeth and worms 13, ſore throat 2, drowned and other caſualties 13, diſeaſes not mentioned* 120—Total—294.

* Of this number 53 were orders from the Alms Houſe, and three from the Pennſylvania Hoſpital.

From the Trenton True American.

Meſſrs. Wilſon and Blackwell,

As ſome people have expreſſed fears leſt our government may have given too much for Louiſiana, I would wiſh you to inform your readers that a company of monied men in this and the neighbouring ſtates is forming, for the purpoſe of purchaſing Louiſiana of our government.—As it will be the intereſt of this company to purchaſe as cheaply as poſſible, it may not be prudent in me to ſay how high their offers will be carried.—This much, however, may ſafely be ſaid, that they will indemnify our government for the purchaſe money and the expence of the negotiation, and will beſides give to our government the right of juriſdiction. As the right of juriſdiction is of the moſt importance to our government, inaſmuch as it will ſecure us for ever the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, and prevent any rival nation from riſing in Louiſiana, our government may be conſidered as perfectly ſafe in the purchaſe of that country.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Hunterdon county, August 6, 1803,

Annapolis, September 15.

On Saturday the 24th inſtant, a dinner will be given at Mrs. Urquhart's ſpring, where it is expected a diſcuſſion of politics will take place by the candidates to repreſent this county in the legiſlature, and where the attendance of the voters is reſpectfully requeſted.

We are authoriſed to ſtate that Dr. Archibald Dorſey will ſerve his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county in the next general aſſembly, if elected.

WE are authoriſed to ſay that the preſent Governor of Maryland will ſerve in the legiſlature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their repreſentatives at the next election.

In CHANCERY, September 13, 1803.

Dorſey Jacob,

vs.

Bartholomew Lynch, or his legal repreſentative.

THE object of the bill filed is to foreclose a mortgage, executed on the ſeventh day of May, ſeventeen hundred and ſixty-three, by Bartholomew Lynch, conveying to Upton Scott a tract or parcel of land called LAWYER'S RANGE, containing one hundred acres, to ſave the payment of fifty-three pounds current money, and the expence of recording the mortgage deed, Upton Scott conveyed his intereſt in the mortgage to the complainant, Dorſey Jacob, by deed, dated the third day of February, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-ſeven; the bill ſtates, that the mortgagor hath removed to places unknown out of this ſtate, and it cannot be aſcertained whether ſuch mortgagor is dead or alive, or if dead who are the legal repreſentative of ſuch perſon, or whether he hath left any; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted thrice in the Maryland Gazette before the 7th day of October next, to the intent that the above named Bartholomew Lynch, or his legal repreſentatives, if any there be, may have notice of the preſent application, and of the object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in perſon, or by a ſolicitor, on or before the 2d Tueſday of January next, to ſhew cauſe (if any they have) why a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

True copy,

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

TAVERN CONTINUED.

THE ſubſcriber has removed to the houſe formerly occupied by capt. WEST, and opened a TAVERN. He ſolicits the patronage of his friends, and the public in general, and aſſures them that nothing on his part ſhall be wanting to give ſatisfaction.

JAMES MATTISON.

Wanted immediately, a good cook and waiter, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply as above.
September 14, 1803.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH TAIT hath eloped from my bed and board for upwards of three years, and is doing me great injury, by bringing ſuits at law in my name, the coſts of which I am unjuſtly called upon to pay, therefore to put a ſtop to any further uſe of my name by the ſaid Elizabeth Tait, I hereby forewarn any officer or officers to iſſue or execute any precept or inſtrument of writing for her in my name, on any pretence whatever, as I am determined to take every lawful ſtep againſt ſuch perſons.

I likewiſe forewarn all perſons from dealing with her, or crediting her in my name, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, nor be anſwerable for any of her proceedings, from the date hereof.

JAMES TAIT.

Prince-George's county,
September 7, 1803.

Book and Stationary Store,

AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

FOR SALE,

A variety of Books and Stationary,

AMONGST WHICH ARE—

LAWS of the United States, 5 vols. Denon's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, 2 vols. Wilſon's Account of the Britiſh Expedition to Egypt, Public Characters, foreign and American, Dickenſon's Works, 2 vols. Life of Buonaparte, Condorcet on the Human Mind, Gordon's American War, 3 vols. Heath's Memoirs, Robinſon's Proofs, Volney's Ruins, Waſhington's Letters, 2 vols. Blair's Lectures, 2 vols. Practical Farmer, Beauties of the Spectator, Seneca's Morals, Marſhall on Gardening, 2 vols. Moore on Education, Morſe's Gazetteer, Telleame, Parent's Friend, 2 vols. Hamilton on Education, 2 vols. Gibſon's Surveying, 2 vols. Blair's Sermons, 2 vols. Volney's Travels, Jefferſon's Notes, Thompſon's Family Phyſician, Buchan's do. Wood's Switzerland, Necker on Power, Modern Europe, Catteau's Sweden, Concert of Princes, Life of Burke, 2 vols. Stael on the Paſſions, Thompſon's Travels, Johnſon's Lives of the Britiſh Poets, Burney's Metaſtaſio, 3 vols. De Foe's Voyages, Stone's Agriculture, Exile of Kotzbue, Story Teller, Waſhingtoniana, American Revolution, Franklin's Works, Thompſon's Seaſons, Farrier, Kotzbue's Life, Kotzbue's Works, Boyle's Voyages, Pocket Library, Preſident's Speeches, Philip Quarl, Carver's, Mungo Park and Dambergei's Travels, Friend of Women, Works of Nature, The Taſk, Slave of Paſſion, Clerk's Magazine, Tears and Smiles, Pleaſures of Hope, Sandford and Merton, Maſon's Monitor, Lady's Library, New Mirror, New Pleaſing Inſtructor, Principles of Eloquence, Hiſtory of the Devil, Addiſonian Miſcellany, Siameſe Tales, Memoirs of Mrs. Robinſon, Meſiah, Montague's Travels, Oriental Moraliſt, Conſtantius and Pulchera, Hiſtory of Siam, Goldſmith's Greece, Patriotic Songſter, Religous Courtſhip, Goldſmith's Rome, Ahiman Rezon, Burrough's Memoirs, Barrow's Travels, Barrington's Voyage, Hull's Tales, Genlis's Dramas, Riccoboni's Theatres, Letters from Scandinavia, 2 vols. Sheridan's Reading, Perſian Tales, 2 vols. The Bullfinch, &c.

NOVELS, &c.

Armenian, 2 vols. Amelia, or, the Influence of Virtue, Ambroſe and Eleanor, Baron of Manſtow, Beggar Boy, Battleridge, 2 vols. Caſtle of Caithneſs, 2 vols. Charlotte Temple, Conſtant Lover, Coquette, Curſe of Sentiment, 2 vols. De Valcourt, Dorval, Emmeline, 3 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Excurſion, 2 vols. Fair Methodiſt, 2 vols. Fancied Events, 2 vols. Faſhionable Involvement, 3 vols. Female Foundling, Galatea, George Barnwell, Gonſalvo, Graſville Abbey, Henry Villars, Ianthe, 2 vols. Innocent Fugitive, 2 vols. Iſabinda of Bellefield, 3 vols. Jealouſy, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Julia and the Baron, Julia Mandeville, 2 vols. Lottery of Life, 3 vols. Lady of the Cave, 3 vols. Llewellin, 3 vols. Maid of the Hamlet, Memoirs of Emma Courtney, The Miſer and Enthuſiaſt, Monima, or, the Beggar Girl, Montalbert, 2 vols. Mordaunt, 2 vols. Moreland Vale, Munſter Abbey, 3 vols. Netterville, 2 vols. Noble Wanderers, 2 vols. Orphan of Llangleod, 3 vols. Ormond, Philip Waldegrave, 2 vols. Poſthumus Daughter, 2 vols. Reuben and Rachel, Roderick's Caſtle, The Ring, Ruthinglenne, or, The Critical Moment, She lives in Hopes, Shrine of Bertha, 2 vols. Shrove Tide Child, 2 vols. A Short Story, 2 vols. Sigiſma, 3 vols. Spirit of the Caſtle, 2 vols. St. Leon, 2 vols. A Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Tourville, 2 vols. Vicar of Lanſdown, Vicar of Wakefield, Novels for Youth, D'Iſraeli's Romances, Mountain Cottager, The Young Exiles, 3 vols. Addin's Travels, The Modern Art of Love, or, The Congreſs of Cythera, The Adventures of a Pin, &c.

Forſyth on Fruit Trees, An Epitome of do. The Farmer's Boy, by Bloomfield, Broad Grins, by Coleman, Songſter's Magazine, &c.

Prayer Books, Fordyces Addreſſes to young men, Sheridan, Walker's pronouncing, Boyer's, (French) Alexander's, Entick's, Jones's, Sheridan Improved, and Perry's Dictionaries, Dilworth's Aſſiſtant, Enfield's Speaker, Fiſher's Young Man's Companion, Scot's Leſſons, Looking Glaſs for the Mind, Harriſon's Grammer, Spelling Books, Chap do.

PLAYS, &c.

Select Plays, 4 vols. The Marriage Promiſe, John Bull, Mourning Bride, Folly as it Flies, Winter's Tale, The Secret, Count Benyowſky, Lover's Vows, The Robbers, Poor Gentleman, Sixty-Third Letter, The Orphan, Life, Douglas, Adelmorn the Outlaw, Speed the Plough, Point of Honour, The Jew, A Bold Stroke for a Wife, Every one has his Fault, Taming of the Shrew, As you Like it, Romeo and Juliet, Voice of Nature, Tale of Myſtery, &c. &c.

STATIONARY, &c.

Folio poſt, quarto do. thick, thin and ſuperior gilt, Demy and Foolſcap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cypbering and Copy do. Quills, Inkſtands, Inkpowder, Slates and ſlate-pencils, Black lead dc. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, &c.

ALMANACKS, for 1804,

By the groſs, dozen, or ſingle one.
Paſteboard, by do.
Store-keepers, and others, ſupplied at the Baltimore prices.

WE intend to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs a law empowering us to ſell the real eſtate of the late Mr. John Brown, of Prince-George's county, or as much thereof as will pay his debts.

AGNES BROWN,
JOHN H. BROWN.

Prince-George's county, September 1, 1803.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the legiſlature, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs a law to annul my marriage with ANNE BRAY, my wife, for reaſons which will be then made known.

JOSEPH BRAY.

September 12, 1803.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly to releaſe him from debts that he is unable to pay.

THOMAS T. GREENFIELD.

Charles county, September 8, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of adminiſtrati on the perſonal eſtate of CHARLES STEWART, late of the county aforeſaid, deceaſed. It is therefore requeſted that all perſons who have any manner of claim whatever againſt the ſaid eſtate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and thoſe indebted in any manner to the eſtate to make payment, to

MARY STEWART, Adminiſtratrix.

September 7, 1803.

MRS. KEETS'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

ON Monday the firſt of Auguſt the young ladies of Mrs. Keets's boarding ſchool, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, were examined in reading, Engliſh grammar, French, arithmetic, and geography. Each young lady produced a ſpecimen of her writing, with queſtions and ſolutions, in different and difficult rules of arithmetic. They read with a degree of animation which ſurpriſed and pleaſed the company, and equally evinced the attention of the teachers and their own application.

There was a number of perſons preſent, all of whom profeſſed themſelves highly gratified by their prompt and accurate anſwers to the numerous queſtions propoſed in Engliſh grammar and the French language. They concluded with a perfect explanation of the geography of North-America, particularly of the United States.

We, whoſe names are underſigned, were witneſſes of the pleaſing and animating ſcene, and declare that the utmoſt merit is equally due to Mrs. Keets, Mr. Pairo, and the young ladies.

JAMES KENT,
JOHN DAMES,
PERRY E. NOEL,
JOHN HACKETT.

Centreville, Auguſt 12, 1803.

Mrs. Keets and Mr. Pairo reſpectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and the public in general, that they will open a BOARDING SCHOOL in that city on Monday the 2d of January, 1804, provided twenty-five ladies, as boarders, can be procured by ſubſcription, previous to the 20th of October next.

Mrs. Keets will teach reading, writing, the Engliſh grammar, and needle work. Mr. Pairo will teach the French language, (Latin and German if required) arithmetic, geography, aſtronomy, uſe of the globes, and muſic.

If the above teſtimony of Mrs. Keets's and Mr. Pairo's abilities ſhould not be conſidered as a ſufficent recommendation, Mrs. Keets can produce a number of recommendatory letters from the parents and guardians of thoſe young ladies ſhe has had under her care as vouchers of her ſtrict attention to the morals, improvement, and accommodation of her pupils.

Mr. Pairo can alſo produce teſtimonials of his character and abilities; he is a German gentleman, educated at one of the principal univerſities in that country; he is of French extraction, and has reſided a conſiderable time in Paris, which circumſtance enables him to underſtand and ſpeak the French language as his mother tongue; he has been in the habit of teaching eight years, and from the ſatisfaction he has already given, flatters himſelf that he ſhall be deemed worthy the encouragement of the public.

Application may be made to Mr. Neth and capt. Thomas, Annapolis, or Mrs. Keets, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland.

Diſſolved Partnerſhip.

THE public are reſpectfully informed, that the partnerſhip of WHEELER and SCOTT is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, and the ſubſcriber is authoriſed to receive payment of all debts due the ſaid firm. He takes this opportunity to return his ſincere thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for paſt favours, and informs them that he has removed to the ſmall blue ſtore, nearly oppoſite Mr. Caton's tavern, where he keeps a conſtant ſupply of wet goods and groceries, among which are, beſt James river tobacco and Spaniſh ſegars.

LEONARD SCOTT.

Annapolis, Auguſt 1, 1803.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

A JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, of not less than THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for at Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next; heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 26th a colt's purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS; heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 27th a subscription purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; heats three miles each. 3

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at twelve o'clock, on Monday the nineteenth day of September next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter,

PART of lot No. 11, in the town of Bladensburg, containing about half an acre, with the buildings and improvements thereon, for the payment of the debts of William J. Jackson; the purchaser to give bond, with security, approved of by the trustee, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale.

N. BREWER, Trustee.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of William John Jackson, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, within four months from the day of sale.

3X N. BREWER.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at Pig-Point, on Saturday the 1st day of October next, on a long credit, if not sold before at private sale, of which due notice will be given,

BETWEEN five and six hundred acres of valuable LAND, being part of a tract called WRIGHTON, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best fisheries, and adjoining to Pig-Point, where is commonly inspected from 500 to 1000 hhds of tobacco annually, a warehouse among the first in reputation on the river; there are on this tract of land a comfortable dwelling-house, out houses, &c. with an orchard. For further particulars apply to the vestry, or any one of them. To accommodate purchasers the above land if necessary will be laid off in two or more lots.

By order of the vestry,
WILLIAM H. HALL, Register.

Herring Creek, August 9, 1803. 4

Will be SOLD, on the first Tuesday of October, at the dwelling-house of JOSEPH M'CUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

A VARIETY of articles too tedious particularly to enumerate, consisting of plantation utensils and stock, household furniture, negroes, &c. &c. A credit of six months allowed upon notes being given by each purchaser, the amount of whose bill of sale exceeds five pounds.

DORCAS M'CUBBIN, Administratrix.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, living near the Bodkin, on the 24th of May, between the Bodkin point and Rock point, adrift, a WHALE BOAT, about eleven feet ten inches keel, painted on the outside yellow, black bends, painted on the inside with different colours; said boat built principally with trunnels, a plate of iron on her stern, and has eight row locks.

FRANCIS ATKINSON.

FOR SALE,

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about six and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, July 12, 1803. 9

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. He made his escape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his cloathing; he is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

23 STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802.

37 C. MILLS.

JOHN HYDE,

TANNER and CURRIER,
ANNAPOLIS.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a quantity of excellent soal and upper leather, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in Baltimore. He will give cash, or leather in exchange, for all kinds of hides, and will take one or two apprentices to the above businesses. 4

THIS is to give notice, that all persons indebted to the estate of JACOB GREEN, deceased, of Prince-George's county, by bond, note, or otherwise, are once more requested to make immediate payment, on or before the 10th day of September next, as no farther indulgence can possibly be given, likewise all those that are indebted for purchases made at the different sales of Jacob Green's property are also requested to make payment as above; suits will be commenced against all those that neglect this notice.

ADDISON CONAWAY, Executor.

August 22, 1803. X

ELOPED from the subscriber this morning, a negro woman named SALL, who I have lately got home, and absconded under a pretence of freedom, being one of those that called themselves JOICE; she is a black, tall, slender woman, about twenty-seven years of age, she is so well known, that a further description is unnecessary. I will pay any person FIFTEEN DOLLARS that will deliver her, or commit her to prison in Annapolis.

RICHARD DARNALL.

August 19, 1803. X

TAKEN up adrift, upset, off Herring Bay, a small SCHOONER BOAT, about 25 feet keel, with an anchor and cable; and all her sails standing. She had on board a chest and two trunks, and a small barrel, three jugs and a case, with rum in each, and a handkerchief of cloaths. Marked on her stern "The Polly of Vienna." She had no papers or money on board. The owner may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, living on Herring Bay, and paying all charges.

JOHN W. NORMAN.

X

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND;

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appeareth unto me, by an inquest taken in Kent county, before JOSEPH HYNSON, Esquire, one of the coroners of the said county, that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the person of ROBERT ASHLEY, late of Kent county, by a certain EPHRAIM ARMSTRONG, also of said county, who hath since absconded and fled from justice: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the said Ephraim Armstrong in any gaol in the United States, so that he be brought to justice.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER.

By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council.

Description of the person of Ephraim Armstrong.

He is about thirty-five years of age, of a muscular make, five feet ten inches high, wears his own hair, which is short, black, and curls very much; his eyes are small, black and piercing; his complexion brown; his countenance remarkably dark and gloomy; when he speaks he works his mouth about a good deal. 'Tis said he has a brother some where in the western country, if so, it is probable he has gone to him.—He usually rode a grey mare, which it is supposed he rode away, as she is missing from his farm.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, August 5, 1803.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation and description be published four times in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the American, Telegraphe, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer, at Washington; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate, Herald, and Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town; and Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

X

NOTICE.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade, and otherwise, I am under the disagreeable necessity of petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

BENJAMIN S. SMOOT.

August 13, 1803. 5

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an osnabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril. 46

In CHANCERY, September 6, 1803.

Cornelia Lansdale, executrix of Thomas Lansdale,
vs.
Osborn Sprigg, Corbin Sprigg, Thomas Sprigg, William Sprigg, and others, heirs of Joseph Sprigg, and the heirs of William Lansdale.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Saint-Mary's county, for the payment of the debts of William Lansdale, deceased; the bill states, that the said real estate was sold by Joseph Sprigg to the said William Lansdale, that the purchase money hath been paid, and that the said Joseph Sprigg hath departed this life without having conveyed the said land, and that the said Osborn, Corbin, Thomas, and William Sprigg reside out of the State of Maryland; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the last day of the present month, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the last Tuesday of January next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,
Test. 2 SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of capt. JOHN BATTEE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested, that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever againtt the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to

LUCY BATTEE, Executrix.

September 7, 1803. 2

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the solicitation of a number of my friends, I respectfully beg leave to inform you, that I intend offering myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of a sheriff of this county, and to assure you, should I be fortunate enough to meet with your approbation, that every exertion shall be made to give general satisfaction, and to prove myself worthy of your confidence and support.

As it is my wish to avoid egotism, and as few tasks can be imposed on a man more disagreeable than that of becoming his own encomiast, I shall therefore forbear making any farther professions on the score of abilities, than to observe, that I have acted for sometime past as deputy to Mr. John Welch, the late, and to Henry Howard, Esquire, the present sheriff, and have thereby, I flatter myself, acquired a competent knowledge of the duties incident to the office.

14 ROBERT WELCH, of BEN.

COACH PAINTING, &c.

MR. MILBOURNE,
Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, creft, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803. 9

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in possession of the premises, or to

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 36

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.